

Rigveda : The History of the Rise and Fall of the Indus Valley Civilisation

Brij B. Nigam D.Sc.

The Indian subcontinent has been the cradle for civilisations growing, rising very high and vanishing only to seedle the newer civilization meeting the same fate. Archeological find of an artifact recently in central India from about 30000 B.C.reveals an earlier high civilisation vanished leaving no information not even in folklore. The civilization which was discovered in Mohenjo Daro and Harappa is the last one which has left some knowledge about it in Hindu mythology and in the Rigveda.It had started in 10000 B.C This period which lasted up to 1500 B.C. is called the Indus Valley Civilisation. Hindu scriptures mention that the Laws have been revised six times between 10000-1500 B.C.which indicates that the civilisation has suffered wiping blows due to devastating attacks, natural catastrophe or mass migration six times during the period of 8500 years.

From Hindu scriptures and tales we gather that the great war of *mahabharat* between the cousins ruling Delhi in 3000 B.C.made the country very weak and disunited and consequently,the country attracted invaders from the west who started looting and killing the people. They burnt and destroyed the documents written on leaves and birch pergaments. To save the contribution to knowledge of greatest geniuses, the sculptors seem to have started using seals and statues with several faces, arms and heads. In 2000 B.C. Jews developed the concept of God and soul which reached India in 1000 B.C. through Greeks. Brahmins (the literates) of India declared these geniuses as forms of God and thus their statues escaped destruction.

.The population of the Indus Valley, prone to devastating attacks, suffered most and started moving to the other regions of India. It was not long before the invaders started attacking people in the plains too. By 2000 B.C. *Gandhar* (Afghanistan, Punjab and Sindh) and western part of *Prithvi* (the plains) were annexed to the mighty Asur Empire. The Asur viceroy Arnvadh nickname Vritrasur ruled this region (*diti*) from *Trikadrukesh* (Rishikesh). The Asur viceroy nicknamed Mahisasur ruled south India and Bengal from Mysore The rest of north India (*aditi*) was ruled by the vassals of Asuras. Rigveda describes that now and then the hords of attackers in fast driven chariots slaughtered people with their hand-held weapons.. The geniuses of the society called *devas* moved to the lower heights of Himalayas to escape the attackers.and turned the region into a most beautiful place with tall buildings lighted using solar energy, carriages driven mechanically on good roads with beautiful flowering trees on both sides of the roads etc. The travellers from Europe found this region like Paradise. The German and Swedish words for paradise are *himmel* and *himlen* respectively indicating the Himalayas.

Rigveda records the history of the last phase of this civilisation and tells how it was wiped out ultimately. Unfortunately the seals and statues and the Rigveda have been subject to the most ridiculous explanations by the so-called experts on the subject. The

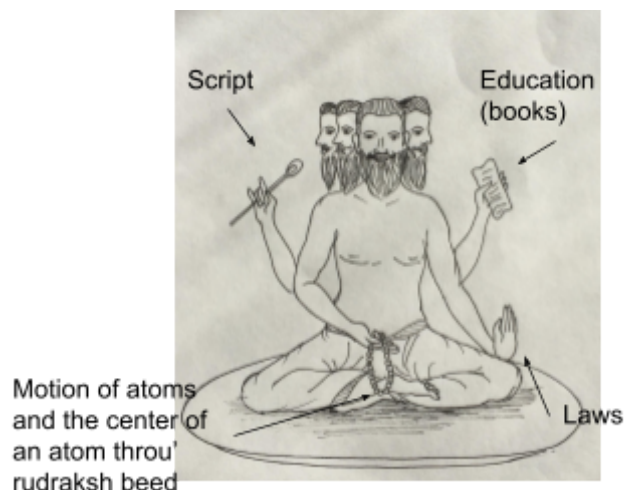
reader will find a correct explanation of the statues and translation of the Rigveda in the references at the end of this article.

The author is the first in the world who has translated the first three books (mandals) of the Rigveda correctly which contain the history of the last phase of the destruction of the Indus civilization.

The Hindu **Mythology** is the only source of knowledge about the Indus civilization. It starts around 10000 B.C. Hindus divide the span of this great ancient civilisation into the following four periods:

Satyug (10000-6000 B.C.), **Dwapar** (6000-3000 B.C.) , **Treta** (3000-1000 B.C.) and **Kaliyug**.(1000 B.C. -)

Satyug: (10000 B.C. - 6000 B.C.): This period gave birth to the great genius of India in Puskar in Rajasthan. His real name is not mentioned in the books. He is remembered by the name given to him viz. **Brahma**. The statue of **Brahma** has four heads and four arms, displaying his contribution in four different fields: (1) The theory of the creation of the Universe (2) Curriculum for brahmin education (3) Administration system and the



1. Creation of the Universe

Brahma was most probably born in Puskar in Rajasthan. He is known for (his theory of) the creation of the Universe. He called the fundamental energy with which the Universe is created *brahm*. It is for this reason, people nicknamed him as **Brahma**. His theory of creation of the Universe is as follows:

When *brahm* wakes up (becomes active) the *Sat* matter of intense energy combines with the *Asat* matter of no energy (in modern science called black matter) to create new

matter *manah*. The creation starts with *manah*. (the word *manah* suggests that the matter develops communication ability)

In Rigveda (164.30,164.32) the poet describes this matter as follows:

It's inside us, all round us and keeps a rock still

It makes us eat and rest and sleep, it makes us work and till ”

Bhagwat gita (2.23) describes the particles of the matter as:

“ Sharpest weapon cuts it not nor wind makes cold or hot

Nor fire burns nor gale can churn and water wets it not “

The original verses of the creation of the life supporting planet have been carried over hundreds of years through memory by the *brahmins* and are now in *manusmriti* (3-7). Two verses are missing.

The Creation of the life supporting planet (*manvantar*):

Following is the word by word translation of the verse (3.7) from *manusmriti*.

“ When the *Brahm* wakes up, the *sat* (the matter with energy) and *asat* (the matter without energy) create a new matter *manah* , the *matter* which initiates the creation by growing fast and flowing rapidly.” (The word *manah* tells that the particles can communicate)

.“ Space is thus created by *manah*. . The characteristic of space is *shabda gunah* i.e. the ability to transmit messages.”

“ Glowing stuff full of minerals appears in space.”

“ The mass whirling in space produces air. Here the requirement is *sparsh gunah* i.e. the air keeps contact with the whirling mass.”

“ The atmosphere thus created covers the glowing mass with the darkness. The light generated by the sun then gives the shape and form to the things. This characteristic is called *rup gunah*. “

“ The sunlight reacting with the gases in the atmosphere creates water. This characteristic is called *ras gunah* (or the chemical characteristic) “.

“ The minerals together with water form the surface of the planet. This characteristic is called *gandh gunah* (or the mineral characteristic).”

When these seven conditions are met, the life supporting planet (*manvantara*) is created. Here are only five conditions. Obviously two conditions are missing.

It further states;

“ Infinite number of *manvantaras* are thus created and destroyed. It is like a sport for *brahm*.”

(Note: The question arises as to where did Brahma get the knowledge of the creation of the Universe: This must have come from an earlier civilisation .)

2 The curriculum for Brahmin education:

Brahma is the first person on this earth who founded the education system to acquire knowledge (or *veda*). He suggested the study of the following six subjects (called organs of *veda* or *vedangas*): viz.

- (a) *Shiksha*: the art of writing
- (b) *Chhand*: various type of songs
- (c) *Vyakaran*: Analysis: (now the word is used only for grammar)
- (d) *Nirukta*: history (now it is used only for the history of a word)
- (e) *Jyotish* (Astronomy) : The motion of the luminous bodies in space and included the study of mathematics, mechanics and natural sciences
- (f) *Kalpa*: The creation of the universe. Being the last subject taught, it was also called ***Vedanta***.

One who studied according to this curriculum of ***Brahma*** got the title of ***brahmin***. The students were called ***brahmacharis*** and the hostel where they lived was called *brahmacharya Ashram*. The study started at the age of 16 and normally completed at the age of 25. Most of the *rishis* (the poets) studied only three subjects viz. *shiksha*, *chhanda* and *vyakarana*. There were also vocational schools where people learnt different professions. The *geniuses* called *Devas*, engaged in innovative projects, invited the intelligent *brahmins* to work with them. On contribution to knowledge in any field a person could earn the title of a *deva*. ((e.g. vanaspati deva i.e. deva growing vegetables)

For the *brahmin* education, there came students from far off countries and some never went back. In India we have *mishra* brahmins from Egypt, *awasthies* from Mexico and *kanyakubja* from Cambodia. The course was very popular among Greeks whom Indians called the *danvas*.

3. Dharmshastra or the Manusmriti

(The ancient Indus Laws also called ***sanatan dharma***)

Brahma is also known as the founder of the social and administrative system of the society. It was under his direction that the first law book *dharmashastra* was compiled. The editor of *dharmashastra* was the first minister of justice (*manu*) *Svayambhu* and for this reason it is also called *manusmriti*. From the time of *Brahma* till the occupation of the country by the *Cossack Aryans* in 1400 B.C., the *dharmashastra* was revised six times by the following *manus* : *Svarochis, Auttmi, Tamas, Raivata, Chakshusha* and *Vaivasvata*. It shows that the country must have had some sort of catastrophe or large scale migration which needed changes in Laws.

Administrative system: (see ref.1)

Only the *devas* were elected for the administration.. The *devas* were virtuous and law-abiding people. The virtues of *Deva*-families are described in the *Rigveda*.

Apart from being proficient in *dharmashastra* or Laws, the head of the state (*Prajapati*) was required to have distinguished himself in one of the fields of knowledge or *vedangas*. *Suryadeva* who was the head of the state before he was removed through military coup by the Aryan leader *Indra* in 1400 B.C., was a great astronomer of his time.

(A Greek student *Maya* had compiled the last lectures on Astronomy delivered by the grandson of *Surya Deva* and smuggled it to his *brahmin* student friend who revealed it first in 500 B.C. titled *Surya sidhant*.)

Dakshas collected tax or *dakshina* from people and provided them with various facilities such as roads, houses, irrigation and even distribution of wealth and food in an emergency. *Rudrapati* settled the disputes. Anybody from the public could come and argue for or against the case. Punishment was harsh. A false witness was always given the death sentence. It was *Pushan's* duty to look after the welfare of the people in the village. He informed the authorities to supply what was needed. There were representatives of all professional groups who took their grievances to the *Adityas* (the governors). The representative of brahmins was called *Brahaspati* or *brahmanaspati*.

4. Script of Vedic Sanskrit (Bhasa)

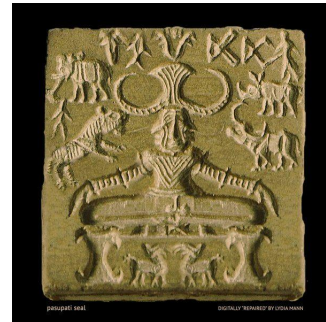
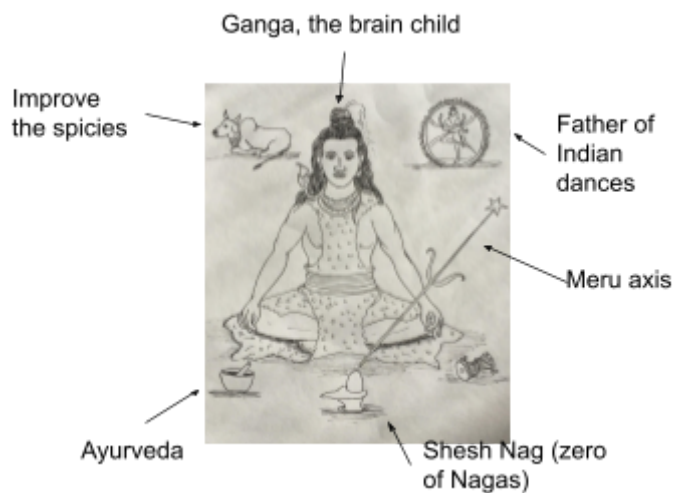
The fundamentals and the logic for the Script of *Bhasa* (*vedic sanskrit*) is said to have been defined by *Brahma*. For thousands of years the script was known after him as the *Brahmi Script*.

Dwapar, the second period

(6000 B.C. - 3000 B.C.)

The people of central India and Maharashtra were known as *Nagas*. They had the snake as their emblem. The *Nagas* gave birth to a great genius during this period. The real name of this super genius was probably *Sumer*. He is remembered by various names, each indicating his wondrous contribution in different fields of knowledge

The seal from Mohenjodaro shows two of Shiva's great deeds viz. Yoga and making the breed of animals better.



Ganga Project:

Shiva

According to the mythological stories, *Sumer* was approached by North Indian kings *Bhagirath* and *Sagar* with a request to do something to alleviate peoples' sufferings due to shortage of water in the plains.

He conceived and started a project which involved digging the huge canal all the way from the Himalayas to Prayag (Allahabad) and connecting it to the river Jamuna. Sixty thousand people were employed to dig the canal. It took fifty years. For this great work, people started calling him *Shiva* (the person born to do good to others). The king of the hilly region, the host of *Shiva*, had two daughters: *Ganga* and *Uma*. He named the canal or the river after the princess *Ganga*. *Shiva* who was a widower married the younger princess *Uma*, popularly known as *Parvati*, or the princess from the hills.

In *Ramayan* (translated by Griffith) the description of this project is as follows:

With iron arms unflinching toil

Each dug a league ..cleft the soil

When the water was released, the poet describes it as follows:

Now ran the river calm and clear
 With currents strong and deep
 Now slowly broadened to a mere
 Or scarcely seemed to creep
 Now over a length of sandy plain
 Her tranquil course she held
 Now rose her waves and sank again
 By reflux waves repelled

(b) Zero in Mathematics: Shivalingam, Sheshnag

His most genius contribution to knowledge was the concept of Zero. It became known as *shivalingam* i.e. the virtue of *Shiva* and also *sheshnag* (the zero of Nagas). The egg-shaped zero called *shesh* in *bhasa* was made of stone and placed in various places in the country for people to understand and learn its power and use in arithmetic. For this genial work he was crowned with the title of **Mahadeva** (the greatest of Devas).

(c) Shankar:

This Naga genius is also remembered by the name *Shankar*. The word means One who doubts. He doubted the theory (of Brahma) of ever expanding the egg-shaped Universe (or *Brahmand*) and maintained that the Universe expands and contracts and eventually all life ends. The universe collapses only to give birth to a new universe as the little drum represents. This phenomenon is known as *Tandava*. and is represented by sculptures, a dance on the body of a baby indicating no life is possible when dissolution begins.

(d) Meru:

Mahadeva's contribution to astronomy is called the axis of (su) Meru (after his name Sumer). It is the imaginary line joining the centre of the earth to the polar star. He observed that stars of our galaxy rotate about this axis. It is known as *meru rekha*.((the meru axis).

(e) Father of Ayurveda: Nilkantha

Shiva is the founder of the Science of Indian Medicines (*Ayurveda*). He introduced betel-leaf (*Shiva-Patri*) and oranges (*Nag-ranjani*) for good health.

He tried herbal medicines on himself. When he was trying a herb *dhatura*, he became very ill and was swaying between life and death. After ten terrible days, his condition became stable and on the tenth day a large number of people visited him. He had got blood vessels

on the neck damaged and had developed blue rings. People started calling him *nilkantha* or the blue necked fellow. This ten days period became known as *Dassehra*^[2]. In central India on this day people still consider it auspicious to visit a blue necked creature which happens to be a parrot now. To celebrate his recovery, people exchange betel-leaf with each other on this day, which falls in October or November. Very few know why they do this.

(f) Pashupati:

Shiva is known as Lord of Cattle. He is represented together with a Bull known as *Nandi*. Except for the statues, there is hardly any literature available on his work on the improvement of the breed of animals. In *Rigveda*, the *Ashvins* used the extract from the first milk of a cow and gave it to another cow to increase the milk production of the latter. *Rigveda* mentions that the *devas* could produce a better breed of cattle and breed of horses which could run faster.

(g) Natraj:

Shiva is known as the founder of the science of Indian dances and is called *Natraj*, the Lord of Dances. There are a lot of dynamic sculptures showing *Shiva* in various dance poses.

(h) Grammar of Bhasa:

To simplify learning the rules of grammar, *Shiva* converted the rules into a few formulas called *Sutras*. The key to these formulas lies in the arrangement of the alphabet into groups of three to four letters, such as **A i u n, Ri l k, etc.** This grouping of letters is popularly known to have originated from the drum of *Shiva*.

(i) Yoga: The Efficiency in work:

Shiva is known as the founder of Yoga. The object of *Yoga* is to use one's brain effectively and accomplish task intelligently and skilfully,

"Yogah karmasu kaushalam".

He formulated the systematic stages to develop the body physically and mentally.

These stages are:

Yam & Niyam: Self-Discipline.

Asan:

An easy posture for working longer hours without feeling discomfort.

With the idea of "sound mind in a sound body", a sect known as *Nath* developed Gymnastic Yoga, which is called "Hatha Yoga". Several Hatha-yoga exercises are practised as gymnastic exercises all over the world. Hatha yoga recommends controlling the involuntary muscles also. These advanced exercises are done under the supervision of a specialist.

Pranayam:

Breathing exercises. Breathing is of three types

Cervical breathing, Thorax breathing and Abdomen breathing

Pratyahar:

The withdrawal of the senses from external objects. The aim is to develop Deep Concentration.

A deep concentration is defined as the state when a person is not disturbed by external vision, sound, touch, smell or taste.

Patanjali, the author of Yoga Shastra defines Yoga by this step "*Pratyahar*" (*Chittavratti nirodha - arresting the flight of thoughts*).

The application of Yoga for accomplishing a task skilfully.

Sadhana or Dharana: Define the aim or purpose.

Dhyan: Complete attention and thoughts directed to the aim.

Samadhi: Accomplishment of aim.

The great war of Mahabharat:

Dwapar ended in a great war known as Mahabharat between the cousins ruling Hastinapur (Delhi). Around 3100 B.C., the greedy princes started violating the Laws or *dharma*. The *Yadu* prince of Mathura dethroned his father *Ugrasen* and became the king himself. He imprisoned the husband of his sister *Vasudeva*, the king of the state of Dwarka (in Gujrat). *Krishna*, the son of *Vasudeva* later killed *Kansa*, the king of Mathura and annexed the territory to his state

Dhritarashtra, the blind king of Delhi (then called Hastinapur) decided to give his throne to *Yudhisthira*, who was known as *dharmraj*, or expert in the Laws. He had also distinguished himself in the field of Astronomy. *Duryodhan*, his eldest son then exploited the weakness of *Yudhisthira*, his habit of gambling where he went to the extreme of putting his wife and the kingdom on bet and accepted the banishment for twelve years as the result of losing the bet. *Krishna*, the king of *Dwarka* and a cousin of the rulers of Delhi, sought to bring about a reconciliation between the cousins. When all attempts failed, a war between the cousins *Kauravas* and *Pandavas* became inevitable. The *Pandavas'* hero Arjuna refused to fight to kill his own kith and kin. Krishna convinced him that for establishing the rule of law, one should do all that it takes. When Krishna saw that the *Pandavas* were losing the war, he recommended the use of the forbidden nuclear weapon..

The tales of this war were compiled in 8800 verses in 400 A.D. This is known as *Mahabharat*. The original book is not available. For ages the narrators of *Mahabharat* have added and altered the verses to suit the taste of their audience but still underneath all the subsequent additions the original elements are preserved. The number of verses with all

those additions had once become 200 000. The present version has 100 000 verses in Sanskrit.

[Note: A large number of stories from the Rigveda have been inserted in Mahabharat. The serious researchers can easily remove what has been taken from the Rigveda.]

The *pandavas* won the war and started avenging the allies of *kauravas*. They attacked the *nagas*, the people of central India then known as **sumerians** and crushed them. One *naga*, Takshak whose family was butchered by *pandavas*' soldiers assassinated the *pandava* ruler *Parikshit* when he was out walking in his garden.

Many *Sumerians* left the country and are believed to have established the Sumerian empire. One Sumerian **Narmeru** reached Egypt with his soldiers and occupied the country. He united the two regions of Egypt and called the country **Misra** (Sanskrit united).

(Note: Many sumerian words such as *Nana Ur*, are still in common use in central India.)

Treta: (3000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.)

The third period of the history

After the great war, the disunity and distrust among the rulers fighting and destroying each other made the country weak and attracted tyrants from the west, killing people, looting and ransacking the country. In spite of continuous attacks and destruction, this period gave birth to a great genus in the plains of north India now called Uttar Pradesh

Vishnu: The age of Earth and Universe;

Theory of Evolution:

Vishnu was born around 2000 B.C. He calculated the age of the earth and of our universe and discovered how life first developed in water. His seven stages of the evolution of human beings are known among Hindus as the *avatars* of *Vishnu*.

Three Steps:

Vishnu calculated the age of our solar system by dividing the period of formation of our planet into three stages known as "*Three steps of Vishnu*". In the fourth stage the earth surface was cool enough to sustain life. This stage has been referred to as "*paramam padam*".

Vishnu defined the time-scale as follows:

One *Deva*-Yug = 1000 *Deva* years

One *Deva* year = 360 normal years

The **Three Steps** of Vishnu are as follows:

Step 1 Kriti : The Formation period which lasted 4000 *yugas*.

Step 2 *Trita*: The Transition or cross-over period which lasted 3000 *yugas*

Step 3 *Sayan* : The End period lasted 2000 *yugas*.

The continuing period called *Kali* is of about 1000 *yugas*

To each period is added 10% transitional time or *Sandhyas* before and after.

Thus *Sandhyas* for *Kriti* are 800 *yugas* (400+400)

for *Trita* 600 *yugas*, for *Sayan* 400 *yugas* and for *Kali* 200 *yugas*

The total age of earth: 12000 *yugas* = one *Mahayug*

In normal years *Mahayug* = 12000 * 1000*360 = 4 320 000 000 years.

Further *Brahma's day* = *Mahayug* and *Brahma's night* is of the same duration.

Age of the Universe[3]:

Our Solar system was created as follows:

Hiranyagarbha: The period from the start of the creation until the stars started shining.

Step I Day of *Brahma* = 4.32 billion years

Step II Night of *Brahma* = 4.32 "

Sandhya = 0.432 "

Step III Next day of *Brahma* :

The creation of our Solar system 4.32 billion years

The age of the Universe is thus: 13.392 billion years .

Nothing is known about the observations and measurements on which *Vishnu* based his method of calculation. This *Three Step* method was probably the over simplified version for the lay-man easy to remember. It should be noted that the period of *Hiranyagarbha* (i.e. the period between the start of creation until luminous bodies appeared in space) is not included in this calculation .If 10% is added for it, the result is about 15 billion years.

The Evolution of Life on Earth: (*Paramam Padam*)

Life on earth started in the Period called *The Paramam Padam* 432 million years ago. According to *Vishnu*, the Evolution of human beings has gone through the following stages :

1. *Matsya*: Fish like animals 2. *Kurma*: Tortoise 3.. *Barah* : Boar or swine like animal
4. *Narsingh* : Animal walking like a man. 5. *Bawan* (the dwarf)[\[4\]](#)
- 6 *Parasuram* : hunting men with spears working together
- 7 . *Ram*[\[5\]](#) : human beings living and working together.

Vishnu's work was greatly appreciated and admired in the then civilized world.

Around 1700 B.C., a mighty ruler of a state *Bhratvarsh* brought the whole country under his control, however soon after his death, the country broke up into small states again.

The wealth of India and the disunity among the rulers attracted invaders from the middle-east and soon the country was occupied by wild tyrants mercilessly killing and looting people. By 1600 B.C., the greater part of western India, was annexed to the Asur empire and is referred to as *diti* in Rigveda. The rest of India (*aditi*) was ruled by Asur vassals. The history of this period is recorded in the songs of the ***Rigveda***..

Rigveda is the history of the last phase of the Indus civilization. The *Rigveda* is largely a collection of songs sung in praise of war heroes *Indra*, *Agni*, their allies and soldiers, who gave these *Rishis*, **the singers** plenty of money from the spoils of the wars. Out of 723 chapters of the first eight books of the *Rigveda*, nearly 500 are in praise of *Indra*, the Cossack warrior and an ally of the *devas* in the war against the *asuras* and in praise of *Agni*, the commander of the *deva* army.

The Period of Rigveda

The verses of the Rigveda largely belong to the period when *Indra* was alive in India. According to Hittite history, *Asur* ruler *Arnvadh* (nicknamed *Vritrasura*) ruled from 1440 B.C. to 1400 B.C.

Vritrasura was killed in the battle of *Trikadrukesh*. The Hittite document found in Turkey mentions that *Indra*, *Varuna*, *Mitra* and *Ashvins* were present to witness the treaty between the Hittite ruler Suppiluliumus and Mithani ruler Shaktiwatsava. The date of this document ascertained using the very reliable carbon-12 method is 1390 B.C. If we allow ten years during which the soldiers were recruited and the *Ashva* breed of war horses were trained, it will not be wrong to assume that *Indra* was brought to India by *Agni* in 1410 B.C. He staged the military coup ten years after the first *Deva* government. i.e. in 1390 B.C. and removed *Surya Deva* and *Agni* from the Government and became a tyrant and ruled together with *Mitra* and *Varuna* .

There are songs describing the early boyhood of *Agni* and therefore we can safely say that the songs of *Rigveda* describe events from about 1500 to about 1350 B.C. Here Mandal 10 is excluded because the language of the tenth Mandal suggests that these songs have been added at least two hundred years later.

The composers of the Rigveda

The composers of the songs of the Rigveda are called *rishis*. A *rishi* is a poet who could be a literate or illiterate person. The old *Kutsa rishi* e.g. was a herdsman.

During the Rigvedic period, most *rishis* studied only three subjects viz. *shiksha*, *chhand*, and *Vyakaran*. Those *rishis* who studied all the six subjects were called *Maharishis*. There is only one *Maharishi* viz. *Dirgatma* who is among the composers of the songs of the *Rigveda*. And it is he who explained the *Three Steps of Vishnu* and the evolution theory by means of his songs.

The *brahmins* and the *rishis* were allowed to earn money by selling food and drinks and if one had a big house he provided accommodation to the travellers. The *rishis*, because of their ability of composing songs, sang the glory of their rich guests and thus could earn more.

Whenever the *devas* made a discovery, many *brahmins*, *rishis* and *maharishis* were invited and briefed in extremely simple language so that they could through songs or narration make it known to the common people, the *manushyas*. The *rishis* and *brahmins* were responsible to inform the common people through their songs about the social and political problems facing the country. The *rishis* and *Brahmins* thus served as Media in present days.

Asuras ruled India for 100 years (1500 B.C.- 1400 B.C.)

Agni who was the eighth descendent of the *Bharatas*, was born in *Sapta-Sindhu* in the hills (3.1.4). People were wonder-struck when they watched young *Agni* in full-scale war games riding fast and launching an attack with great skill (3.1.12)). A commission of wise and elderly people contacted *Agni* and informed him that the learned and the *devas* are starving and that the day was not far when the tyrants were to cause complete extinction of the knowledge and all the *Devas*.

Earlier, when *Agni* was in school learning the profession of a *daksh* (tax-collector and magistrate) (3.2.3), he had become acquainted with *Mitra* and *Varuna* learning other professions and who admired him for his industriousness and thoroughness at work (3.2.3).

The part of India annexed to the territory of the *Asur* empire was called *diti*. *Agni* started his career as a *daksh* in *diti*. He soon earned fame as an impartial lawman (3.5.2).

Agni grieved that killing and torturing could not be justified by the law, and he made a plan to liberate the country. *Varuna* and *Mitra* who also agreed that the *Asur* rule violated the "Ancient Laws" (*sanatan dharma*) of the country, soon joined him. *Agni* decided to infuse an awakening among the people and to prepare them for the war against the *Asuras*. The *Asur* tyrants had sowed the seed of disunity among the *Devas*. *Agni* was informed how the greater part of the water of the rivers had been diverted to the dams which had made most of the rivers almost dry. On one hand he noticed great disunity among the *Devas*, and on the other hand the youth were suffering from bad health because of lack of food and were too weak to fight a war against the mighty *Asuras*.

He appealed to the *Devas* to unite and contribute food, money and horses for the war so that the young people could start training to fight against the *Asuras*.

Preparation for the war

A very skilled engineer (or the *Tvastri*) constructed a new weapon *Vajra* to gain superiority in the battle. This weapon when fired could burn down everything over several square kilometres (2.11.10).

Devas used to drink the juice of a plant, growing in the Himalayas, which enhanced the strength and energy of the body. The *Devas* of *Maha-lok* had discovered that the root of the *Vrishchi* plant could help develop a stronger body. The *Devas* grafted it with the plant from the Himalayas and created a new plant which was named the *Soma* plant. They discovered that the juice extracted from the stalks of this plant together with proper nourishment had an extraordinary effect in developing both the muscles and the strength of the body and made the soldiers fearless on the battlefield. However, this juice as such had an unpleasant taste. The *rishis*, who earned their living by selling food and drinks and by singing praise of the rich and wealthy customers then experimented with this juice and made delicious drinks of *Soma* by mixing it with milk or curd and honey.

Treaty with Indra

Indra, the *Cossack* warrior, had earned the reputation of a good warrior, although he had never won any battle against the *asuras* in the Middle East. Indians called his people *Aryah* (the refugees). *Agni* as an Envoy of the *Devas* (2.6.7) entered into a treaty with *Indra* that if he helped the *Devas* overthrow the *Asur* rule he and his men would be granted refuge in India, provided that he and his people followed the laws of the country. *Agni* brought *Indra* with his mercenary soldiers recruited from *Prishni* (1.19.8) together with their *Prishti* horses, to India and requested the people of *Maha-lok* to let him stay there to help train our soldiers. Indians called the soldiers of *Indra*, the *maruts* (the murderers).

It was decided that a better breed of horses than the *Vaji* horses used by the *Asuras* was necessary for the superiority of the *deva* army. *Indra* was entrusted with the job of breeding faster horses, called *Ashvas*, for the army. He trained the soldiers of the *deva* army and built up his body with a splendid broad chest. For his meals, meat was brought from a cow and when he desired tasty food, meat was taken from a calf (3.30.14).

The most important task before *Agnideva* was to unite the *Devas*. *Agni* used the *Soma*-houses for holding the meetings for planning the strategy for waging the war against the *Asuras*. These meetings were called *yagnas*. The guests attended the *yagna* only through invitation and thus there was no fear of *Asur* spies slipping in. The *yagna* was well organized. The chairperson was called *ritvij*, the caller *hotri*, the one who cooked and filtered *soma* was called *Potri* and one who looked after the seating arrangement and the guests was called *Netri*. *Agni* often worked as a *Ritvij* in the *yagnas*.

Agnideva toured the country deep and wide holding the meetings and appealing to people to get ready for the war. He stayed with the common people everywhere. He held the meetings by the roadside and amidst the growing fields. In the meetings the poor and the ravaged were seated on the ground higher up, those from *Deva-lok* in the centre and the *Devas* on the laid-out seats in the front. *Agni* was an excellent orator. He was always smiling and was soft-spoken. The young people turned up in large numbers to enrol in the army. He spoke to the would-be soldiers personally and made sure that they understood the object of the campaign. The wise *Mitra* and *Varuna* and *Indra* urged people to get ready for the war by calling public meetings under the emblem of *Garuda* (the symbol of the *devas*) and talking to them in *Soma*-houses. The famous song of *Gotam Rishi* informed the people:

Agni, Indra, Miitra, Varuna ahuryo devogarubhyam ekam sat

Agnim vahudha vadanti yamam matrisvanam ahu

” *Agni, Indra, Mitra* and *Varuna* carrying *Garuda*, (the emblem) of *devas* are one (the allies). Most people say that *Agni* is the leader and that he is a great patriot”

Agni arranged that the starving chariot-makers got food and money so that they could start working again. The *Devas* and the rich people came in large numbers with food, money and horses for the war.

The Battle of Trikadrakesh (2.11):

The *Deva* soldiers under the command of *Agnideva* and the *maruts* under the command of *Indra* set out to launch an attack on *Vritrasura* (the nickname of the Asur ruler *Arnvadh*). The allied forces using catapults to hurl boulders broke open the outer wall of the town, and launched an attack. They came under fire from a chemical weapon shot by an *Asur* soldier. It created a poisonous mist (1.52.5) in the sky just above the *Deva* army. To escape death, the soldiers fled and took refuge under the hills. Taking the cover of the hills, *Indra* traced the *mayavi* who was firing the chemical weapon and put him to death. They retreated and camped on the hill at *Trikadrakesh*.

Early next morning when, under the cover of a mist, *Indra* would launch a new attack, the *Deva* cavalry (2.11.16) and also a few soldiers revolted and refused to proceed for battle. *Indra* pacified them and promised to protect them in the battle. He drank a lot of *Soma* before launching the attack and the drink made him like a wild animal. Using his *Vajra* as the measuring rod, *Indra* dug several holes for his archers (2.15.3). The attack took *Vritrasura* by surprise. Half asleep, *Vritrasura* battled, driving his chariot at high speed. *Indra* shot with his *Vajra* at the yoke, which broke into two, and the chariot overturned. *Vritrasura* had to fight on foot. *Indra* injured his limbs one by one. Wounded, he ran away from the battlefield and hid in the palace of his concubines. *Indra* chased him and *killed* him, his son and his wife. He seized the treasury and got hold of an enormous amount of gold and other wealth. *Indra* and *Agni* then looked for the hidden water-dam. They immediately ordered to break open the dam and release the water into the rivers. *Indra* burnt alive all those who bore arms. He confiscated the cattle, horses and cars from the people and let them go.

Indra and *Agni*, together with the skilful warriors *Mitra* and *Varuna*, waged war against the *Asur* vassals and those rulers who were friendly with *Vritrasura*, and killed them one by

one. Many *Asur* soldiers hid in the forests and *Agni* chased them and engaged them in a number of battles. *Deva Savitar* with his soldiers went looking for the hidden *Asur* soldiers.

It took them five to six years before they could throw the *Asuras* out of the country and unite the *Aditi* (occupied) and the *Diti* (annexed) regions of the country. The great joy of freedom one finds in the song: (1.89.10)

Deva-lok is free, Antriksh is free, mother, father and son are all free. All devas are free, the five subjects (Brahmans, Vishah, Kristi, Ribhus and Nishad) are free. One who is born and one who will be born both are free.

Indra secured the western boundary by killing the *Asur* general *Shambar*. After four years of war he paved the way for his people to enter the country as was agreed upon.

Suryadeva was now reinstalled as the head of the state. *Agnideva* was appointed as Purohit (the prime minister) and finance minister. *Mitra* and *Varuna* became *dakshas* (tax collector and magistrate) of vast regions of the plains (1.1,2). *Savitar deva* was appointed as the security chief and *Indra* became the commander-in-chief of the army.

In accordance with the treaty, the Cossacks were now allowed to come into the country.

Agni started settling the *Aryans* (the Cossacks) in different parts of the country and gave them land and money. They were settled in *Rajasthan* (*Brahmavart*) and in *Antriksh* (*Tarai*). The Indians called these people the *Aryah* (the migrants). They changed the name of the region from *Brahmavart* to *Aryavarta*. *Indra*, through persuasion, got people to agree to clear some of the forests in order to acquire more farmland for the new settlers. He destroyed the villages where the black *dasyu* people had settled and were growing food for the *Asur* rulers and their people. Even the peaceful and learned black people were expelled from the country.

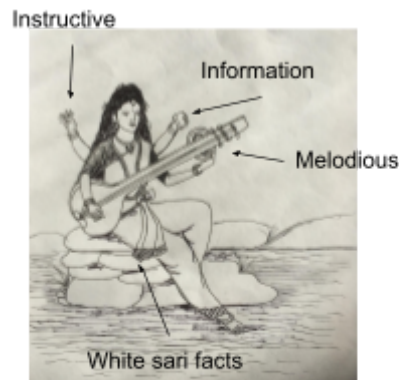
The two *dakshas* *Varuna* and *Mitra* organised the digging of water reservoirs and the construction of houses in various parts of the country.

As more and more *Aryans* arrived and started settling deep into *Aditi*, the people became angry and unfriendly.” --- *People have been informed that they are our allies. Still some people insult them and harass them.*”

The army commanders (*Rudras*) went round picking up criminals and law-breakers and punished them. *Savitar deva*, who was responsible for the security of the country, issued strict orders to his soldiers to thoroughly search the boats of the *Asuras* and *Ahi*, which touched the Indian ports (2.38.3).

Rishis and *Brahmins* formed the joining link between the intellectuals (*devas*) and the common people (the *manushyas*) of the Rigvedic society. The *devas* looked after them and saw that they had a decent living. Further the *rishis* and *Brahmins* were allowed to earn money by selling food and providing accommodation to the travelers. The *soma* drink became a specialty of the *rishis* and they served *soma* to their customers when they came to eat food three times (*savannas*) a day. *Rishis'* establishments were more popular because of the *soma* and were visited by the rich. The *rishis* were making good money but the *Brahmins* did not have the same luck. Common people received all information social, political, about the ongoing battles, and about the advancement of knowledge in various fields through the *rishis* when visiting them for meals..

Thus the *rishis* and *Brahmins* formed what in our time is called *media*.



The four components of song

Indra had collected enormous amounts of wealth and cattle from the *Asur* vassals who were defeated and killed one by one after the defeat of the *Asur* viceroy *Vritrasur*. With this money he awarded the *rishis* generously when they sang his glory. *Brahmins* gathered in large numbers and waited every morning outside his residence for the gifts and cattle and *Indra* never let them go disappointed.

When *Indra*, who was commander-in-chief in the first *deva* government after the war, staged the military coup by marching with his army to the residence of the head of the state *Suryadeva*, the *Brahmins* and the *rishis* marched in front of the soldiers singing and playing hand instruments (*kartal*) that “*Indra*, you are great. Nobody can stop your advance “,

The old *Suryadeva* was no match for *Indra* but he faced him driving his chariot. *Indra* destroyed his chariot with the blades attached to the wheels of his own chariot. *Indra* knew that killing *Suryadeva* could cause uprising and massacre of his fellow country men *Cossacks*. He threw away arms and embraced *Suryadeva* and offered him the post of a *daksh* (the tax collector and magistrate), which he accepted. *Indra* removed the prime minister *Agnideva* and sent him far away as the *daksh* of *jan-lok* under the pretext that it was only him who could establish the rule of law there. He replaced *devas* in administration and army with the *danvas* (the Greeks). He became a tyrant.

Indra was afraid of *devas* . He knew that the *devas* could invent a weapon superior to the *vajra* and that would be the end of his power. He ordered the Greek (*danva*) commanders of his army to surround the houses of the famous *devas* and confiscate or destroy all documents. The soldiers even raped their very young girls.

Three very young girls of the respectable and famous *devas* were brought by his soldiers for his pleasure every day. To insult *devas* further he moved around in *Swarg* carried by seven *devas* in a palanquin, five bearing at a time although he had seven horse carriages.

Indra also introduced censure (1.9.4) on the songs of the *rishis*. The *rishis* sent their songs to *Indra* for approval.

The *rishis* and *Brahmins* who received wealth and cattle from *Indra* did not inform common people what *Indra* was doing to *devas* instead they were helping *Indra* with the information

of the wealth and property a *deva* possessed so that his soldiers could confiscate and punish the *deva* for not handing over voluntarily.

When *maruts*, the soldiers of *Indra* went to confiscate the property of a *deva*, the *rishis* and *Brahmins* followed them so that they could get a share in the confiscated wealth.

The *devas* were ordered to leave their homes empty handed and find abode in unbuilt houses in far off villages[6] and live in anonymity in separate places. These places became known as *devahrit (dehat)*.

Devas started fleeing. Many took their valuables and threw them into deep water in ponds and lakes, hoping to return one day and recover them. The *rishis* and their children keeping a watch on the activities of *devas* rushed to take out the valuables from the deep water of the ponds. One such case where the son of the *rishi* *Tugra* who could not swim jumped into the deep water to fetch the valuables and was drowning when he got timely help and was pulled out. Many songs describe how *Bhuju* was pulled out from the deep water by the flyers *Ashvins*. *Ashvin* brothers who were encaptured by an *Asur* ruler earlier were given refuge by *Vivasvan*, son of *Suryadeva*. It was also a *deva* expert on high speed travel who told them the secret shape of the wings for flying. Yet *Ashvin* brothers started helping *Indra* against the *devas*.

The *Brahmins* and the *rishis* started propaganda among the common people that the *devas* are as evil as the *Asuras*.

(Asuratwam devatwam ekam)

There is only one *rishi*, *Kutsa* among the composers of *Rigveda* who in fact was a herdsman and was not obliged to send his songs to *Indra* as he was not working as a professional *rishi*. He is the only one who has described the atrocities of *Indra* and how he destroyed the great civilization by sending the *devas* in exile without means of livelihood and let his Greek (*danvas*) commanders destroy or take away the documents from the library in *swarg-lok*. The *rishis* refrained from informing people how *Indra* was destroying the great knowledge, confiscating the property of the *devas* and sending them to starvation. *Maharishi Dirgatma* lamented (1.164.45)

The four components of a song are very well known to the wise singers. Three components are however missing in their songs. People are talking only about the fourth component (the melody)

Further to award the *brahmins* for the treachery against their own people, *Indra* ordered the law minister (*manu*) to declare that Cossacks shall be now known as *kshatriyas* (the rulers). The *Brahmins* and the *kshatriyas* will be called *dvij* i.e. these two shall be born as such. A *brahmin's* son shall be a *Brahmin*. All other Indians shall be called *shudras* i.e. those who shall be kicked and trampled.

Information about the exile of the *devas*, insulting behaviour with the *devas*, confiscating their property and other tyrannous treatment of *devas* shall not be given to the *shudras* i.e. to other Indians and the women:

This resulted in the exile of all *devas* from India. India lost the wealth of the great knowledge of the *devas* and plunged into the darkness of ignorance forever.

The *devas* became refugees (*Aryans*) and migrated westwards. A very large number of the *devas* settled on the then border of India and the Asur empire. This region became known as the land of the migrants or Aryans which later became Iran. *Agni* and *Mitra* also left India later and joined the *devas* in Iran. Only one *rishi Saurashtra* followed the *devas*. The *devas* together with the hill tribe of Iran known as *Pers* founded the great Persian empire. The early history of deva settlers has been described by songs of *Saurashtra*. The *devas* of Iran are therefore known as *Saurashtrian* or *Zoarashtrians*.

Quite a large number of deva refugees or the *Aryans* moved to other countries of Europe. Most countries of Europe allowed them to settle there. Greeks and Romans took after even the dress of the *devas*. Even the emblem of the *devas*, the *Garuda* (the eagle) was adopted by the Greeks and then by the Romans and the Germans. The *devas* impregnated their languages with the *vedic Sanskrit*, which are known today as the indo-european languages

Soon came Georgians (*Gurjars*), the neighbours of Cossacks and settled on the west coast of India now called Gujarat.

Indians lost their land to the migrants and all farmer *devas* worked as farm workers for the *Aryans*. *Indra* feared knowledge and technology. All *ribhus* who were skilled technicians now were treated as low class people by *Indra* and his people.

The *Vishah* (the business men) now declared as *shudras* stopped trading and the country stopped earning money. *Indra* then raised the status of *Vishah* to *dvij* and the *Vishah* took to trade.

With no more protection from *Indra*, the *Rishis* had to face the outrage of Indians for helping and singing the glory of the Aryans. People beat them, tied their hands and feet and threw them in ditches. *Rishis* called these people *rakshasas*. *Indra* did not need them anymore and refused to provide protection as he did earlier. They fled to far off villages and to save their skin they told people that they were *brahmins*.

Science, Engineering and Cosmology in Rigveda:

The *rishis* were poets and were poorly educated. They studied only three subjects (*vedangas*), viz. *shiksha*, *vyakarana* and *type and construction of songs* and had great difficulty understanding scientific knowledge. *Devas* therefore briefed them of innovations in as simple language as possible. We can however find in their songs a good deal of scientific knowledge comprehensible to common people.

Gravity. Rishi Savya praising *Indra* says in (1.57.4)) “ --- May You be drawn to our praise-songs like we all (drawn) to earth.

Speed of sound

(1.169.29) “ when the calf lows back to the cow in pasture, the mother cow measures the decaying of the lowing sound in her mind just like people do it with thunder after lightning to measure how long to reach the cover.”

Combustion engine

The aircraft of Ashvins was drawn by the combustion engine which *rishis* called it ka-ku-ha, probably because of the sound it produced. The working of the combustion engine has been described in (1.161.10) as follows

“One cylinder with the broken water (steam) going downwards turns the main shaft, while the other one is made ready for filling which has been emptied by discarding the waste. Another fills it up. This is how the generated (steam) brings back the generator”

Vishnu’s theory of Evolution, origin of earth and moon, stars and planets observed:

Prof. Monier Williams once wrote:

”--- if you will pardon the anachronism, the Hindus were --- Darwinians many centuries before Darwin and Evolutionists many centuries before the doctrines of Evolution had been accepted by the Huxleys of our time, and before any word like Evolution existed in any language of the world.”

There is only one *Maharshi* namely *Dirgatama* among the authors of Rigveda, who was qualified to understand Vishnu’s theory of evolution and tell in simple words easy to comprehend to common people.

In chapter (1.154), titled Vishnu, the theory of evolution in short is given. In (1.164.9) it is explained how the moon separated from the mother earth.

In the same chapter, he mentions that the *devas* have observed two planets orbiting round two suns higher up in the sky.

The Ashvin brothers, Aeroplane and Medicines:

The Ashvin brothers were earlier in the court of an *Asur* tyrant. For reasons not clearly given, they escaped and took refuge at *Vaivasvata*. They were skilful engineers. They wanted to make a flying machine but they did not know why the aircraft flew. A *rishi* presented them to the *deva* who was expert on high speed travels. The *deva* told them the secret of flying (perhaps the wing profile). They constructed the ribs of the wing and covered it with animal- hyde. For landing they constructed three wooden wheels with iron tyres- two attached to the belly of the craft and the third in the front and called it the mouth wheel (now called nose wheel). Three beams supported the body of the three-seated aircraft. The canopy of the pilot seat was covered with the solar-skin, which supplied the energy for the fuel used for the craft. The *rishis* have described the blades of the propellers of the craft as the teeth of a wild boar. They have described the aircraft in flight, as a fish swimming in the sea of air. The chemicals reacting with solar energy to create propulsion had to be prepared beforehand using a lot of fire-wood and water.

(1.47.9) “ O Nasatyas ! Come with the car which is perpetually driven by solar-skin”

The craft could land on ground as well as on water (1.112). The *Ashvins* supplied the *Rishis* with honey for Soma drink. They brought it in their craft every morning from the regions of the Himalayas. With the help of their craft, they carried out a rescue operation in a lake and saved *Bhujyu*, the son of the *Rishi Tugra* from drowning.

In the field of medicine, the *Ashvins* made an old wrinkled *Rishi*, by the name *Chyavan*, young again, so that all his wrinkles disappeared and his vigour returned to such an extent that he married a young girl. They restored the eye-sight of a young boy, who was blinded by his angry *Rishi*- father, who pierced his eyes with a sharp object. The *Ashvins* made an artificial leg for *Vishpala*, the wife of a *Rishi* who had started plundering before the battle was over and had got her leg chopped off.

The *Ashvins* also used the extract from the first milk of a cow and gave it to another cow to increase its milk production. They could improve a horse so that it could run faster.

Light Tower

Indra became known as *purandhri*, the destroyer of cities. The tall palatial buildings of the *Devas* had a light tower outside the house. The purpose of the tower was to illuminate the building. A *Rishi* describes in his song how *Indra* destroys the building completely but spares the light-tower^[7]. How long he managed to keep the towers functioning with the help of *ribhus*, is not clear from the texts.

When *Indra* took over the rule through military coup, he appointed Greek military commanders as *adityas* who ruled the country more as tyrants and called themselves *rajas*. After *Indra*, each *Aditya* (they had later grown to 12 in number) proclaimed himself as independent king of his province. India thus disintegrated into a large number of small kingdoms again. This is how the great civilization called the Indus Valley Civilisation ended.

The treachery of greedy brahmins was well rewarded by *Indra* by installing them as the administrators (*purohitas*).. . Around 1000 B.C., the brahmins composed the *Yajurveda* where they defined God as “ the one who owns everything in the Universe and the poor should not envy the wealth of the rich”. The sufferings of the poor are due to their bad actions of the past life. Thus the ruler had no obligation to help the poor. The most ingenious people, the weavers, smiths, chariot-makers, architects, masons, pottery and ornaments makers, skilled workers whose ingenious work brought enormous amount of wealth to the country from abroad, were now *shudras* to be kicked and trampled.

The invaders took a large number of these skilled workers with them and gave them a decent life in their countries and appreciated their skill. It was Gandhi who raised their status in the society after their sufferings for almost 2000 years. The Indus civilization has left behind on the Indian subcontinent, a civilization which is best described by V.S. Naipaul as “A wounded civilisation”

References:

1. The Rise of Aryan Power by Brij B. Nigam, D.Sc.
2. The Indus Valley Civilisation, by Brij B. Nigam, Dsc.
3. The Treachery of Indra, by Brij.B.Nigam,D.Sc.

[2] *Brahmins* have made people believe that the *Dassehra* is the victory day when *Rama* defeated the demon king *Rawan* of Sri Lanka. According to the story of *Ramayan*, the brothers *Rama* and *Laxman* were in *Sugriva's* capital in October. (udit Agastya panth jal sokha: Look Laxman! The star Agastya is visible: the paths are dry now)

[3]1 For the calculation of the age of the universe, there is very little information available in Hindu religious books. It is mentioned that the *day of Brahma* and the *night of Brahma* are of the same duration i.e. 4.32 billion years each. What is the significance of the word *night* in this context ? Does it mean that there was little activity of creation during this period ?

[4] Vshnu announced his discovery of seven dwarfs as Sana, Sanaka, Sanatana, Sanandana, Sanatkumar, Sanatsujata and San... ? 33 days before Dussehra and this day is still celebrated as an auspicious day under the name *saat santan*. Four of these have not survived. We have only Sanak, Sanatan, Sanatkumar and , Sanandana left

[5] The word Ram means one who lives together with other people. Hindus confuse Ram with Ram Chandra, a Prince from North India, the hero of the epic Ramayan. Based on this, the priests have woven a theory of Avatars or incarnations adding to this list many other names

[6] These areas became known as *devahrit* , popularly called *dehat*

[7] In South India, the temples still have a light-tower built outside the temple

[8] Sir Edwin Arnold, " Light of Asia", 16-A, Naraina II, New Delhi , 110028, India

[9] Tilak, B.G., Bhagavad Gita-Rahasya, Fourth Edition 1980, 568 Narayan Peth,

Poona 411 030 India

[10] Varahmihir came from a village called "Kayastha". Through Varahmihir, his village created many learned people. A non brahmin learned man thus became known as "kayastha". This tradition spread in all parts of India.
